

toils and perils of war long past, the hero and heroine of our story now reside, surrounded by a family of lovely children. But often, in the gathering twilight, the father, that they may appreciate the blessings of the peace their beautiful country now enjoys, rehearses the story of that eventful life.—*Ladies Nat. Mag. for November.*

#### From the Pennsylvania OREGON.

The Western Expositor of the 26th ultimo, published at Independence, Missouri, contains the following article. Mr. Gilpin, from whom this graphic and animated account of the Oregon expedition is derived, was formerly a resident of this city. It presents a view of the prospects and advantages of the new settlement, and a picture of the enterprise of the brave pioneers who have "opened a wagon road" to the shores of the Pacific, which, we should think, would enlist the sympathies of every American, and make unanimous the call on our government to arouse itself from its "frigid neglect."

#### CHEERING NEWS FROM OREGON.

By the return of our fellow-citizen, William Gilpin, who arrived from the mouth of the Columbia river on the 22d inst., we have cheering news from the Oregon Territory, the mountains, and from New Mexico. Mr. Gilpin passed the winter amongst the American settlements of the Wallamette and the adjacent sea coast, which he describes as enjoying the most buoyant prosperity when he left them in April last.

The emigrant party of 1843 (which he accompanied) arrived at their destination in November last, after having braved and overcome unparalleled dangers and difficulties from savages, from thirst, from hunger, crossing parched treeless plains, fierce angry rivers, and forcing their wagons through a thousand miles of mountains declared impassable by the most experienced guides and voyagers. Pushing onward, unappalled by any obstacle, these brave pioneers have completed a wagon road from one ocean to the other, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the heart of our national territory. This accession has swelled the American population of Oregon to upwards of a thousand. They have formed for themselves a government, elected executive and legislative officers, established courts of justice and a record of land titles. Farms freckle the magnificent plains, towns are springing up at convenient points upon the rivers, a dozen excellent mills supply lumber and flour for home use and export, the fisheries are not neglected, and the lands are surveyed. A college, numerous schools, and several churches are scattering education amongst the young. Money has been sent to New York for a printing press and steam engine. Cattle and stock of all kinds are accumulating and rapidly increasing under a mild climate and unfailing pastures. Provisions of all kinds are abundant, of the most excellent quality and moderate prices.

Enjoying a genial temperature throughout the year, blessed with domestic plenty, encompassed by magnificent scenery, men's minds are elevated by the brilliant prospects with which the horizon around them beams. Fertile lands of vast extent, the majestic forests that shroud the mountains seemed with tumbling streams, great navigable rivers swarming with myriads of fish, and, above all, that mighty ocean in front of them, whose farthest waves bathe the Asiatic shores and its ten thousand islands—all these remind them momentarily that their little settlement is the seed from which shall grow a mighty people, great at home, whose ships shall descend to the half torpid millions of the Oriental world, and stir into activity the infinite materiel of commerce which stagnates in those sleepy regions. If any sadness clouds their prospects, it is vexation at the frigid and unrelenting neglect by the national government of a patriotic settlement so remote, isolated, and exposed, and yet so slender in the number of its defenders. These settlers are Americans in heart and blood, with both arms open to receive such of their fellow-citizens as may imitate their brilliant example, and join them upon the shores of the Pacific.

Mr. Gilpin passed the trading fort of Bridger and Vasquez on the 19th of August. This fort is one hundred miles west of Green river, and exactly half way from Independence to the Wallamette. The American trappers scattered amongst the mountains had there collected to meet the emigrants of last spring, an advanced party of thirty of whom, with their wagons and cattle, passed on the 17th, two days later than the emigration of the preceding year. Two larger companies behind, under General Gilliam and Colonel Ford, passed subsequently, and all in good time to reach the settlements before the setting of the winter.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM OREGON.—William Gilpin, esq., brought upwards of 150 letters from Oregon to citizens of the United States.

MR. POLK'S BIRTHDAY.—On Saturday November 2d, James K. Polk reached his 50th year.



### THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD, O.,  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1844.

We owe our readers an apology for the late appearance of this number of our paper. This is owing to the length of the Delinquent list.

#### THANKSGIVING.

Gov. Bartley, has appointed Thursday the 19th of December next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving.

#### THE POPULAR VOTE.

We extract the following article from the Globe of Nov. 18, in relation to the popular vote for President:

"Full returns have been received from about one-half the States, and partial returns from all the others except Arkansas. The late election for governor and a member of Congress enables us to make a close estimate for Arkansas.

"In South Carolina, the legislature elects the electors. The whigs did not elect a single member to the legislature in South Carolina; and the returns for members of the legislature show, we believe, a democratic majority of about 40,000. But as it is probable the whigs did not exert themselves in that State, we have estimated the democratic majority in it at 25,000.

	Polk.	Clay.
Maine	13000	
New Hampshire	9230	
Massachusetts		14500
Vermont		8500
Rhode Island		2475
Connecticut		3300
New York	5800	
Pennsylvania	6382	
New Jersey		787
Delaware		220
Maryland		3308
Virginia	6500	
North Carolina		4100
South Carolina	25000	
Georgia	2100	
Alabama	10000	
Mississippi	7000	
Louisiana		
Arkansas	4500	
Illinois	12000	
Indiana	11000	
Kentucky		9500
Ohio	2300	
Michigan	4000	
Tennessee		6500
	118,812	53,100

Polk's majority over Clay in the United States, 65,622

"The estimates of the vote of Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama, are founded on the late elections for members of Congress and State officers. It is possible the result in all of them, on the presidential poll, may show that we over-estimate them four thousand votes. Make this large allowance, and Mr. Polk's popular majority over Mr. Clay will be SIXTY THOUSAND!"

#### REFLECTIONS AFTER A BATTLE WON.

The Richmond Enquirer throws out some thoughts upon the close of the late party struggle, which we trust will find a response in every democratic bosom. The suggestions in regard to the establishment of common schools in Virginia deserve the most earnest consideration of the patriots of the glorious old Commonwealth. "Our whole southern and western regions are sadly, sadly deficient in this most vital concern. Our northern brethren have infinite advantages over us in the education of the people. Of all internal improvement at the expense of the State treasuries, there is none so valuable or so cheaply attainable as the general education of the people. Would to God that southern and western legislators could be induced to take this matter to heart.—Globe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The noise and heat of the trial are now over; the people have given in their solemn verdict, to which all patriots will submit; and as far as the discussion of the principles of the two parties are concerned, they are, for the present, regarded as "obsolete ideas." Save the returns of the election now rapidly coming in, both readers and editors are delighted to drop, for a brief period, all that savors of politics. It is really delightful to have a little peace again. There has been too much violence and warmth engendered in the contest; but, on the other hand, it is a source of the highest honor to Virginia that, in every county from which we have heard, there has been the utmost order and good feeling manifested at the polls. No blood has been shed, and, to the best of our knowledge, no personal difficulty has occurred. In the most heated political contest ever known in Virginia, the laws have been respected—the constitution obeyed. This, of itself is one of the most beautiful proofs of the salutary action of free government, and presents in a flattering light the character of our people. Long may it be so, and long may we give to the enemies of free government such a convincing proof of the utter injustice and absurdity of their theory, "that the people are not capable of self government."

Now that we are at peace again, we trust that the arts and sciences will flourish with new vigor in our land. The last few years have developed, to a wonderful extent, the genius of the American people; and as all will now return to their regular avocations, there is no telling what an important impetus will be given to the cause of science by the mechanical genius of our strong-minded people. Literature and the fine arts will still receive more votaries. We have already given to the world

some of the master spirits of the age; and why should not America, the model of constitutional government, vie with the Old World in the more refined accomplishments of social life? We pledge ourselves to render all our little aid towards this desirable object. There are many important duties to her citizens which Virginia has neglected. Now is the very time to give them a start. Our common schools should be placed on a firmer and more extended basis of usefulness. All patriots should unite in extending the lights of knowledge to every corner of the State. No people can preserve their freedom, if the dark cloud of ignorance hovers over the land. Let us, then, set to work, and organize a system of primary schools, which will provide, cheaply and certainly, a more extensive diffusion of knowledge. The people have the matter in their own hands. We respectfully suggest that no time can be more fitting than the present to weigh this vital subject and arrive at some definite conclusion.

#### CAUSES OF THE FEDERAL DIRASTERS.

The press and partisans of federalism are busy now in inventing deceptive, in lieu of the real, cause of its overthrow. It is very important to the party that this failure for the fortieth time to bring the government under the control of the bad principles and worse passions and practices of a federal dynasty should not be attributed to the odium in which it is held by the mass of the people. And yet every cause assigned for the unfavorable result of the late election on the part of Mr. Clay's friends, if scrutinized, goes to show that the original sin of federalism is so absolutely abhorrent that, whatever fortunate adventitious circumstances may be associated with it, their beneficial influence is destroyed by the primitive curse inherent.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday ascribes the misfortune which has befallen the party of political privilege and mercenary monopoly, to the treacherous desertion of "THE FANATICS."—FANATICS, the organ of whigery can now call its late allies, when the extraordinary aid rendered by the abolitionists is found utterly unavailable. But what were the now scorned abolitionists a few weeks since? Why, the liberty party, which Adams, Giddings, Seward, Webster, and Cassius M. Clay, the missionary of Henry Clay, were sent to court to his support. And where has been shown its greatest strength? Was it not in the abolition region of Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Indiana? In what northern State could the federal party have approached an equality with the democracy if it were not for the abolition vote on the slaveholder's ticket it presented? Not in one.

The New York Tribune charges the federal discomfiture to the defection of the native Americans. This is perfectly in character with the National Intelligencer's misrepresentations of the abolitionists. But for the new fever of native Americanism which is turned to account the federal party would have been overwhelmed both in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and New York cities, where it polled such a new accession of votes.

The truth is, that but for the schisms in the democracy made occasionally by sects, growing out of some personal wrong, which it is not in the power of the best principles, or the best administration of government to avert, federalism would never be able to raise a head of opposition. It ever fosters discontents in the country, for the express purpose of making political advantage of them. It drove South Carolina into nullification on the tariff question, and presently after it had the whole body of nullifiers sustaining the father of the tariff in his war upon General Jackson and democracy. Masonry, made up for the most part of federalists, converted the murder of Morgan into a political excitement; and in the end a royal arch mason found the mass of the democratic anti masons following his lead in a warfare against democracy. Conservatism, while professing a peculiar zeal for the preservation of democracy, was soon seen to be nothing but bankism, Clayism, Websterism, disguising itself as democracy. And it is so with every split-off fragment of the democratic party. Federalism takes its hue—assumes its name as an alias—flatters (and it may be bribes) its malcontent leaders, and then the discontented body amalgamates with the old federal batch, and is swallowed up, digested, and destroyed.

We ask what party has ever consorted with federalism, without being ultimately ruined? What man of distinction, who has played the part of renegade from democracy, however encouraged and followed with momentary eclat, has failed to fall into disgrace ultimately, and closed his career the despised of all parties?

The honest democrats look to their cause as it was founded with the republic. They adhere to it through good and evil report; and if it be endangered by temporary schisms and discontents, they hold fast to the principles which soon bring all honest patriots round again to their support, and it triumphs over federalism and all its factions.

In the new era which federalism opens with native Americanism, the democracy will stand fast upon the ground bequeathed by the father of the government. It will oppose itself to all alien laws; and consider every man who becomes a citizen under the invitation of the constitution and the laws, a native American—as much so as those who coming across the Atlantic, founded our government, its independence, and its prosperity.—Globe.

#### THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE WHIGS.

Our friends can form some opinion of the depth of this disappointment from the excited state of the whigs in regard to the election, before its results were certainly known. It seems they were so confident of success that they would listen to no expression of opinion to the contrary, and, indeed, stood ready to hang and quarter any of their friends who were less sanguine or more sagacious than themselves. When the editor of the Tribune one day spoke despondingly of the result in this State, he was the next morning denounced in the sharpest terms, as a weak minded man and a traitor to his cause. And when the editor of the Albany Evening Journal (one of the warmest and most unscrupulous of Mr. Clay's friends) predicted in this city that whigism was lost, his fellow partisans almost hooted him in the streets. He says:

"We were called to New York on Wednesday on business, and when questioned by our political friends, frankly stated it as our conviction that the State had gone against us by over 2,000. This opinion not only wounded the feelings of some very kind friends, but offended and exasperated a large number of politicians who have made it their business, since 1840, to say uncharitable things of us. This class, not content with questioning, as

they had an undoubted right to do, our judgment, proceeded to impute dishonorable motives.

"The Albany friends" alluded to in one of the New York papers, are a merchant of this city and ourselves, who were accused in the streets by hundreds of their own political friends with having come to New York representing that the State was lost, but knowing that it was safe, for the purpose of winning bets and speculating in stocks. We were denounced and reviled by whigs in terms too gross to be repeated, for having, when asked, given them information calculated and intended to save them from further loss of money and mortification of spirit. Indeed, so much were the minds of men excited by those who fanned the embers, that some proposed our elevation upon a 'rail,' while others talked of 'tar and feathers.'—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

#### THE BRITISH INVASION OF OREGON.

The annexed article, which we take from the New York Sun, is a severe comment on the diplomacy of our government, which waived all just and resolute assertion of our rights in Oregon, and contented itself with holding a mutual occupation with a power which had no pretext to set foot on the territory at all. Esop's fable of the wolf that begged of the silly children, in the absence of the mother, for the admission of one paw through the crack of the door, and then the hind leg, and lastly the snout, so getting a purchase to force in the whole body, and concluding the scene by devouring the young boys, might have taught the administration the danger of admitting such a power to any sort of participation in Oregon. While we have been talking about our undoubted right—about settling Oregon with emigrants, making partition of lands among them, and surveying the coasts, and sounding the mouths of rivers for harbors, and looking out for routes to bring the China trade overland to our steamboat navigation on the western waters,—England has taken possession of a hundred commanding posts—every practicable harbor—has subjected all the emigrants to her sway—and is ready, at any moment to assert exclusive and absolute authority over the whole region. Mr. Webster, who rendered the British more service during the last war than any general sent by them across the Atlantic, completed their obligations to him by settling all our difficulties with them on the northern frontier, by surrendering the mountain barrier of Maine, and by omitting the least mention of our Oregon right until the British government should have full time to fortify their possession, by establishing fortresses at every commanding point. Now this is done, and Great Britain is prepared to snap her finger in our faces.—Globe.

From the New York Sun.

While the good people of the United States have been up to the eyelids in managing the presidential election for the past year, honest John Bull has been taking measures quietly, but securely, to occupy Oregon—principally those portions which we claim and to which we have an undoubted right; and when the smoke of the presidential battle clears away, we may see our position in Oregon in a less amicable light than we have been fondly supposing. Mr. Dunn, agent for the British Hudson Bay company, has furnished the Montreal Courier with a statement of the complete occupation of Oregon *en anno remanenti* by the direction of that company, as the representatives of the British nation. The actual occupation of a country by forts and other establishments, even within disputed limits, is considered as *prima facie* evidence of the right of proprietorship; and even admitting in this case that Great Britain, by negotiation, surrenders part of her actual occupations, the possession is of itself embarrassing to get rid of. That the English have stolen a march upon us, will be readily admitted in reading the following forts established under the superintendence of the Hudson Bay company: Fort Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia, 90 miles from the ocean; Fort George, (formerly Astoria,) near the mouth of the river; Fort Nasqually, Puget's Sound; Fort Langley, at the outlet of Fraser's river; Fort McLaughlin, on Milbank Sound; Fort Simpson, on Dundas Island; Fraser's Fort, Fort James, McLeod's Fort, Fort Chilcotin, and Fort Alexandria, on Fraser's river and its branches; Thompson's Fort, on Thompson's river, a tributary of Fraser's; Kootenai Fort, on Flatow river; Flathead Fort, on Flathead river; Fort Hall, and Fort Boissas, on the Sagitt or Snake river; Fort Colville, and Fort O'Kanagan, on the Columbia, above its junction; Fort McKad, at the mouth of Umpqua river. It may be asked, where are the limits to British power and dominions? We find her occupying territory on the northwest of America, also in India and China—in the Pacific and the most remote portions of the earth—an inordinate grasping appetite for territory, and ambitious to carry her power to the ends of the earth. That government is at the same time peculiarly sensitive at any attempt on the part of the United States to possess what in reality is its own. Where is the necessity of all the above forts? To protect the interests of the Hudson Bay company? Not so—it is to take military possession, a little lower down, of Oregon, and be found in possession; while we have only a military station or two—a few travelling emigrants, and a few missionaries, to occupy a territory to which we have an undoubted right. But the above list of forts is not all the power brought by Great Britain to bear on that territory. They have an immense number of armed boats to trade on all the lakes, rivers, and streams, in the interior, and along a distance of several thousand miles, besides heavily-armed steamers on the coast; also several heavily-armed merchant ships and barges for goods and for fishing. The Hudson Bay Company, having been stationed for many years in that neighborhood, have now great wealth, a numerous body of men and traders in their employment, and all the warlike Indians in that country, whom they have attached to their interests by a course of honest dealings and liberal intercourse. This company, therefore, is the authorized agent of Great Britain to carry into effect her occupation of that entire territory. The Russians are powerless, and confine themselves to their possessions—a strip of seacoast beyond the 54th degree of north latitude. They have a post or two—one at Sitka, in the Kamtschatka country. The United States have neither power nor influence—not an inch of land conceded to us as our own from California to the Pacific. The period can no longer be postponed for this country to ascertain what are her rights in Oregon, and be prepared to maintain them. There has been, no doubt, an active correspondence on this subject between the two countries, which will be laid before Congress at the ensuing session; and we are glad to hear that Mr. Calhoun is daily looked for at the Department of State, and feel satisfied that the questions both of Texas and Oregon are entirely safe in his hands; and we shall shortly be made acquainted with the satisfactory issue of his labors during the recess.

#### ON THE POWER OF THE HUMAN BODY TO RESIST HEAT.

It was long believed that the human body could not be safely exposed, even for a short time, to a degree of heat much exceeding that which is met with in hot climates. This opinion, which we know not to be erroneous, was strengthened by the result of some experiments made by the celebrated Fahrenheit himself, and related by Boerhaave. Some animals were shut up in a sugar baker's stove, where the mercury stood at 136 degrees. A sparrow died in less than seven minutes, a cat in rather more than a quarter of an hour, and a dog in about twenty eight minutes. The noxious air of the stove had probably more to do with the death of these animals than the heat.

The truth upon this subject may be said to have been discovered by accident. In the years 1769 and 1761, MM. Duhamel and Jillet were appointed to devise some means of destroying an insect which consumed the grain in the province of Angoumois, in France. They found that this could be done by subjecting the corn and the insect contained in it, in an oven, to a degree of heat great enough to kill the insect, but not so great as to hurt the grain. In order to ascertain the precise heat of the oven, they introduced into it a thermometer, placed upon the end of a long shovel. The mercury, when the thermometer was withdrawn, was found to indicate a degree of heat considerably above boiling water. But Mr. Jillet was aware that the thermometer had sunk several degrees as it was drawn towards the mouth of the oven. While he was puzzled to invent some way of determining more exactly the actual degree of heat, a girl, who was one of the attendants, offered to go in and mark with a pencil the heat at which the mercury stood; and she did enter the oven, and remained there two or three minutes, and then marked the thermometer at 109 degrees of Reaumur, which nearly equals 269 degrees of Fahrenheit. Mr. Jillet then began to express some anxiety for the safety of the girl, but she assured him she felt no inconvenience, and remained in the oven ten minutes longer, during which time the mercury reached 288 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale—denoting 76 degrees of heat above that of water when it boils. When she came out her complexion was considerably heightened, but her respiration was by no means quick or laborious. This experiment was afterwards repeated. Another girl remained in the oven as long as the former had done, at the same temperature, and with the same impunity. Nay, she even breathed, for the space of five minutes, air heated to about 325 degrees of Fahrenheit—or 113 degrees above that of boiling water.

The publication of these facts naturally excited the curiosity of scientific men, and other experiments were soon instituted. Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool, and several other persons with him, shut themselves up in the sweating room of the hospital there—the air having been heated till the mercury stood at 224 degrees of Fahrenheit. They did not experience any oppressive or painful sensation of heat. Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Blagden made some remarkable trials of the same kind. They entered rooms artificially heated to a very high degree—sometimes naked and sometimes with their clothes on, and bore the extraordinary temperature of 240, and even 260 deg. for a considerable time, with very little inconvenience.

In all these experiments it was found that the animal heat, as ascertained by thermometers placed under the tongue, or grasped in the hand, was scarcely increased at all; and the respiration but little affected; but the pulse was very much quickened. The frequency of Dr. Blagden's pulse in one instance was doubled. Their watch-chains and other pieces of metal about them, became so hot that they could scarcely be touched. When they breathed upon the thermometers, the mercury immediately sunk several degrees. Each act of respiration produced a pleasant feeling of coolness in the nostrils, and they cooled their fingers by breathing upon them. In and by the same heated air which they respired, eggs were roasted quite hard in twenty minutes, and beef steaks were dressed in thirty-three minutes. And when the air was blown upon the meat by means of bellows, it was sufficiently cooked in thirteen minutes.

#### THE U. S. SENATE.

Since the election of JAMES K. POLK to the office of President of the United States, the construction of this body becomes of more interest. We shall not presume, however, that the whole of those Senators, now called *whigs*, will be found ready or willing to unite in a factitious opposition to his administration; yet it is well enough to see how the matter stands, and how many there are whose known character and attachment to the democratic party is beyond dispute.

The following we find in the Journal of Commerce, one of the most reliable papers in the Union.

"U. S. SENATE.—The uncertainties in regard to the political complexion of the U. S. Senate, after the 4th of March next are now brought within a narrow compass. The election of Democratic Legislatures in Arkansas and New York, has settled the question that the U. S. Senators to be elected by them will be of the same politics. The case therefore stands thus:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Hold over,	16	18
New Senators already elected;		
Mississippi,	1	1
Connecticut,	1	
Vermont,	1	
Certain to be elected from the political complexion of the Legislature already chosen—		
Maine,	1	1
Massachusetts,	1	
Rhode Island,	1	
New York,	1	1
New Jersey,	1	
Pennsylvania,	1	1
Maryland,	1	
Ohio,	1	
Indiana,	1	
Tennessee,	1	
Missouri,		1
Arkansas,		(vacancy) 1
	25	24

There is also a Senator to be elected in Virginia, whose Legislature nominally contains a whig majority of two members; another in Delaware, and a third in Michigan. In the last mentioned State, the Whigs have not the least chance. Therefore, in order to retain a majority in the Senate, they must elect the Senator from Virginia, and the Senator from Delaware. As to the last, the result will be known in about a week. The Legislature upon whom the election of the U. S. Senator will devolve, is to be chosen on the 12th inst.

Unless the Whigs get both of these Senators, there will be in effect, a Democratic majority, as the Vice President of the U. S. is, ex officio, President of the Senate, and has the casting vote."

From this it would seem that, on Virginia all depended for a majority. One thing is very clear, at all events, that even if Virginia should elect a *Daniel Webster* man, for he is to lead New England cohorts in future, their majority will not be a reliable one. The Nativists of Ohio, will, no doubt, send Mr. Corwin to the Senate, as he is already spoken of as the *Vice* on the Webster ticket; but it is very questionable whether the whole of the opposition in the Senate can be made to play factio *synto* the hands of such a movement. In disbanding the whig party, as a *whig* party, and assuming the name of "American Republican"—the name the church burning native federalists have already given it—we shall not believe that all the late whigs in or out of the U. S. Senate, will be found falling into their ranks. It is a party fit only for men whose prejudices are more preponderant than their brains and must soon run the course of all other factions. Democrats will not burn their fingers with it, and many a whig be found in the same category, while the whole of our adopted brethren will be driven, out of self-defence, to cast their votes with the Democrats.

But aside from all this, there is Iowa; the young, the gay bride of the west, who has just adopted her constitution, and will send two Senators to Washington, as soon as admitted, which will be before the meeting of the next Congress, in December 1845. This will settle the question as to the political character of the Senate, without much doubt.—O. Statesman.

#### STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

By the Ben Franklin No. 7, we learn the loss of the Steamboat Chieftain, Capt. Carrel. She was engaged on Saturday morning, 9th inst. at Choctaw Bend, in the Mississippi. One rumor says that she sunk immediately; and another that her live stock was taken off by the American Eagle; the latter would seem to imply that her engine, &c. might be saved. We fear it will turn out that the Boat and cargo will prove a total loss. She was bound from Cincinnati for New Orleans, and was laden with 110 head of Cattle, 354 bbls Whiskey, 75 bbls. Beef, 174 bbls and 453 kegs lard, 119 bbls Apples, 97 kegs and 19 bbls Butter 71 coils rope, 109 pcs Bagging, 85 Ploughs; 544 empty Barrels; &c. &c. No lives were lost. She was owned and insured in this city. She has been running about three years, and has been generally a successful Boat, this being her first accident, worth mentioning.

MARRIED.—On the 15th ult. by the Rev. Augustus Gockelen, of Milford, Mr. JACOB HAWK to Miss CAROLINE ROSE.  
—On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. JOSEPH HAYDEN to Miss WILHELMINA STIER.  
—On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCandless, Mr. JAMES COHEN to Miss SARAH ANN SAWYERS.

#### Administrator's Sale.

ON Saturday, the 21st day of December, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court house in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of Francis Webb, dec'd, to wit: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section No. 17, township No. three and range No. 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre; also, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section 17, township 3 and range 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre; also the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section 18, township 3, and range 4, containing 39 acres and 39 hundredths of an acre; also the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section 17 township 3 and range 4, containing 40 acres and 34 hundredths of an acre, all in Monroe county, Ohio, and in the Marietta land district, subject to the dower estate of Lavina Brothers, late Lavina Webb. Terms one third in hand, one third in 6 months, one third in 12 months. ISAAC H. GREEN, Adm'r of Francis Webb, dec'd.  
November 22, 1844.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Ohio, I will expose to public sale at the town of Clarington, in said county, on Monday the 2nd day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described personal property, to wit: one box of dishes, one box of clothing, and one barrel of oats. Taken in execution as the property of John Cox et al., at the suit of Adam Dennis. THO'S MITCHELL, Jr. Sheriff.  
November 22.

#### Administrator's Sale.

I will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 7th day of December next, at the late residence of J. W. Pennel, deceased, in Clarington, Monroe county, Ohio, the following property, to wit: Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Breechings, Hipstraps, Wagon whips, Skirting, Harness leather, Hog skins, Sheep skins, Stirrups, Bridle bits, and Saddle stock generally, also two horse Carriage, and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known. DANIEL MERRITT, Adm'r.  
November 22.—3w.